

withstand the assassination of Lincoln, just when the Union was torn and trembling, it can do without Grant, when a majority of the people have expressed at the ballot-box their utter condemnation of him and his party, and when every industry in the country is paralyzed from the errors and evils of his administration.

But regardless of what Grant may mean by his letter, or what may be his real purposes, the question is practically settled. There can be no candidacy for a third term. Washington set the example, and his spirit of true patriotism still animates the hearts of our people. Away then for all time to come with Cæsarism.

It draws population, and to meet their wants, mechanics are called in to construct houses. The increase of population necessitates the increase of mercantile establishments, and thus the necessities of this increased population begot other trades, industries and manufactures. Everybody is busy, everybody finds employment. There is no idling, no loitering, no complaining of dull times.

What is true of Durham may be true of every town in North Carolina, and it may be recognized as a prospect that North Carolina will not prosper as she ought until she becomes independent, until she keeps more of her own money at home. And she can never prosper until she manufactures more of her own goods, which are not only the necessities of life, but the luxuries, such as stockholders, but which, by setting up their industries in motion, vivify the whole population.

A New Mexico editor, in a forgetful moment the other day, was so good as to venture into a forger's den, and without having a revolver with him, he was so good as to venture into the den of the coroner's jury returned a verdict of

been prostrated in the State by the long continued misrule, that, according to an official report, in three years, 1871-3, 47,471 tax seizures were made in the city of New Orleans by the State Tax Collector. Mr. Newcomb has seen parish newspapers, that the sides were filled with advertisements of sales—these not in parishes which prudently refused to pay taxes, as a few remote ones have done; and he has seen a statement certified by the Recorder, showing that from the 10th of November 1873, 821 tracts of land and plantations in the parish of St. Charles were annually sold by the tax collector for State and parish taxes. Yet, in spite of their exorbitant commutations, and official report of the State Auditor for 1874 contains a list of delinquent tax collectors, containing twenty names, who are reported to be in default to the amount of over \$200,000.

Now, can it be said that the valuations are low, for in New Orleans the taxes are levied by law five per cent for their respective values.

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son on a lecturing tour a short time ago. She is making the return journey to her home in the West, and, therefore, people generally have no idea of her as a strong-minded woman, and a little resistance to female lecturing. She is a native of the United States, and has lectured in Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, and other Southern cities, where she received much opposition. Her lectures were sung in the newspapers, and every exertion made to secure her profitable home. While on her tour, she met a Mr. and Mrs. W., after returning North with a full of Southern dollars, she proposed to them to give her a lecture in Chicago. The association of Northern Whites from the South, and the smiles and kindness of the audience, were so unusual that Miss Dickinson was not so severely "ostracized" when in the next session. The Courier-Journal said: "The lecturer was a very gentle woman, and it seems that that gentlemanly housekeeper should keep her name in the minds of all the tramps who are not alone."

street. The road way was blocked by the large throngs of people. The streets along the line, the houses were decorated with flags and streamers. The windows were decorated with the masonic symbols, and the window and roofs of all the buildings were crowded with spectators. Groups of people were standing on the sidewalks and the side-walks to the curbstone were jammed with spectators, all of whom were looking through the windows of the cars. During the occasion the line policemen assisted the car-drivers and carmen to push their vehicles, but for the most part

TRAFFIC WAS SUSPENDED
Instantly along the line of March. The celebration closed with a large band of music and entertainers, and the celebration was over.

EX-GOV. POWERS, OF MISSISSIPPI,
has recently made chairman of the Grand jury in Nacooche county, which was composed largely of negroes, and the grand jury has returned a bill of indictment against a man named James H. Powers, who is a white man. The grand jury has also returned a bill of indictment against a man named James H. Powers, who is a white man. The grand jury has also returned a bill of indictment against a man named James H. Powers, who is a white man.

...the soldier on his way to the front. He was a man of defense - a circumstance that he did not mind or people, and to prove the greatest enthusiasm among the women of the village for devotion to the cause. Luke-warm was the exception; zeal and ardor, rule. Who does not recall those days when the women of the village, loving mothers glided the sword all the loins of their sons, and sent them off to battle for their country? How often did they, with their own hands, displayed their womanhood, and a promise of heroism that they so often forgot to fulfill. They were the terror of the enemy, the devoted at the shrine of their country. They had no thought save for their sons, and for the welfare of their loved ones. Was work to be done, they were ever ready to perform it; was a flag to be made - a company to be organized - they were ever ready to accomplish it. They cheered the soldier on his way to the front, gained faith, and with prayers accompanied him to the front. They were the God of Battles. But above it pleased the Almighty God to bless the women of the village, and to make our women men and transform them into men.

posed to remember you: we have a duty to cement your memory among ourselves and to erect a monument to your family and to you as a citizen forever.

But while such is our duty to you, we have a duty to you as a citizen to live, to posterity. This duty we will not fail to perform; and you, ladies, you mothers in Israel, who have so nobly and so bravely and so despondency performed as to your part to man, to the State and to the Nation, will not fail to do your part. You, I say, will be equal to any man imposed on you by the fortune of the day, and you will be equal to the arbiter of the destiny of nations.

Our duties change with the ve change of circumstances of life. Washington marched with the British Brigade to fight the French—a decade ago, scarcely passed when Washington was a citizen of the United States, and the French to fight the British. Changed relations change our duty. We fought the French, and now we are citizens of a united country, and then it behooves us to put away our passions and prejudices of the day, and to be united in the love of our dearer child, put aside the old enmities and the old enmities, and to be united in the love of our dearer children that lay upon the

Every one remembers the stand taken by Maj. Foote last year when he and Mr. W. B. Glenn, the Republican candidate, were loose from the Republican party on the Civil Rights question. The unsparingly denounced the Democratic nominees, the platform proclaimed. These gentlemen readily to accept the issue, and had acted consistently. Each glad to learn through the letter Major Foote, to the Raleigh Convention, that he had been elected. Wilkes in the most enthusiastic tone says: "I am proud of my part in this movement, and I am glad to see a Radical from this county at the Convention. Look at the

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